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Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho (left), head of the Delegation of the NFL and Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao (right), head of the Delegation of the VNADPF, at the May 23, 1969 Consultation Conference which decided the convening of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives

June 30,
1969
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Presidents HUYNH TAN PHAT and NGUYEN HUU THO Thank President HO CHI MINH

Esteemed President,

YOUR message of greeting, full of profound national sentiments to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to this government, reaching here amidst the exultation occasioned by the brilliant successes of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, filled the entire South Vietnamese people and all their armed forces and all of us with great joy, and strengthened our determination.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council feel greatly privileged to express on behalf of the 14 million South Vietnamese our profound gratefulness to You, and our unshakable resolve to inflict complete failure on the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, to liberate South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country, thus actively contributing to the preservation of peace in the world.

May You enjoy good health and a long life!

South Viet Nam, June 26, 1969

Huynh Tan Phat
President of the Provisional
Revolutionary Government of
the Republic of South Viet Nam

Nguyen Huu Tho
President of the Presidium
of the South Viet Nam
Central Committee, Presi-
dent of the Advisory
Council

Marking the Bankruptcy of U.S. War of Destruction in North Viet Nam

The 2nd Emulation Congress of the DRVN Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces was Held in Hanoi

General VO NGUYEN GIAP Delivered an Important Speech on
That Victory, of Historic Significance, of People's War

See excerpts of the speech on pages 4-5

The Nixon Decision to Pull 25,000 GIs Out of South Viet Nam

Much Ado About Nothing

AS President Nixon was aware that his meeting with traitor Nguyen Van Thieu at Midway would arouse only little interest from public opinion, he made it a point to tone up the event by announcing a decision of his which he hoped would be sensational: 25,000 GIs were to be pulled out of South Viet Nam.

As a matter of fact, he had been for some time now under growing pressure to fulfill his electoral pledge to end the aggressive war in Viet Nam and to bring home the American soldiers sent there to a useless — if not dishonorable — death. The American people are fed up with this venture so costly in terms of human lives and so obstructive to the solution of

many urgent problems facing the United States: inflation, gold hemorrhage, crimes, cities, the Black people, to mention only a few.

An inmate of the White House for nearly 6 months, President Nixon had to do something. He therefore chose the moment of his arrival at Midway to make public the famous decision. This affected roughly 4% of the total strength of the U.S. Expeditionary Corps in Viet Nam, not including those troops stationed in Thailand, at Guam or onboard the 7th Fleet war vessels, whose job was directly connected with the Viet Nam war. The move was anything but disappointing as Mr. Averell Harriman, Washington's former

envoy to the Paris Conference, put it.

The more noisily the U.S. propaganda machine trumpets this token of Mr. Nixon's "good will" ("he has opened wide the door to peace"), the louder the roar in American political circles where it is rightly considered that Mr. Nixon's was merely "a psychological move". A wave of protest directed against the U.S. President has been sweeping Congress, carrying along a few senators and both parties including McGovern, McCarthy, Young, Russell, Aiken, etc... It has even spread to former officials responsible for the Viet Nam policy, among others M. Clifford, ex-Secretary of Defense, who suggested in the last issue of

North Viet Nam

On June 26, 1969, an unmanned plane was downed over Haiphong and another in Thanh Hoa province, bringing the total of American aircraft lost in North Viet Nam since August 5, 1964 to: 3,299

South Viet Nam

Saigon Front from June 16 to 20:

3000 Enemy Casualties,
300 Military Vehicles
Destroyed,
45 Aircraft Downed

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OUR PEOPLE'S WAR HAS DEFEATED THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' WAR OF DESTRUCTION

(Excerpts from a speech delivered by General VO NGUYEN GIAP, C.-in-C. of the Viet Nam People's Army, at the Second Emulation Congress of the Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces recently held in Hanoi)

Victories of a Strategic Significance

FOUR years ago, when their "peculiar war" strategy in South Viet Nam was facing a complete bankruptcy, the U.S. imperialists committed the most serious political and strategic mistake in their aggression. To make good their failure in South Viet Nam, they launched a large-scale local war, committed masses of expeditionary troops, an aggression against South Viet Nam, and at the same time started a piratical air and naval war of destruction against North Viet Nam—an independent and sovereign country, a member of the socialist camp.

On the South Viet Nam battlefield, they mounted two successive dry-season counter-offensives which all came to grief. But the heavier their setbacks, the more frantically they stepped up the aggressive war, developing ever bigger ground, air and naval forces which soon far exceeded the strength originally intended for local war.

In North Viet Nam, they carried out frenzied raids and continually escalated the war as they advanced increasingly, extending their attacks up to the 10th and 20th parallels then to the Northwest, Northeast, and the Viet Nam-China border, and finally to Haiphong, the biggest port city of North Viet Nam.

They mustered in this war quite a big modern air force based in Thailand and aircraft carriers, together with artillery of various types onboard ships of the Seventh Fleet; the infantry forces operating along the front line.

They flew nearly 100,000 sorties against our beloved North Viet Nam, using more than one million tons of bombs and shells. They tried all kinds of hardware in their arsenal.

such as bombs of all sizes, steel-pellet bombs, napalm and magnetic bombs, and all the other most up-to-date and murderous weapons short of nuclear engines.

The U.S. imperialists thought that with their modern air and naval forces and the huge amount of bombs and shells which they believed nothing could withstand, could finally subdue our people and bring to fruition their scheme of neo-colonialist aggression.

But the U.S. imperialists were grossly mistaken. They thought that our determination would be shaken within a few weeks and months, and would give in. But eventual occurrences fell far short of their expectations. The fiercer their strikes, deeper the Vietnamese people's hatred for the U.S. aggressors, and the firmer the determination of our entire army and people to defeat them. True, the U.S. aggressors had made careful and comprehensive calculations, banking heavily on the effectiveness of their modern armaments. However, there was one hard reality they had failed to take into account, that is: the Vietnamese people are heroic people who have always been ready to sacrifice themselves for their country and who have in less than three decades past defeated Japanese fascism and French imperialism one after the other, and are undoubtedly fighting now, helping in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists believed that with the force of bombs and shells, they could within a short period of time destroy all our land and water communication, completely sever North from South Viet Nam, and then, by the power of preventing the North Viet Nam people from fulfilling their sacred duty to their Southern kith-and-kin. But realities have completely baffled their plans. The more they intensified raids, the

warmer the militant solidarity between the North and the South and the closer the beloved compatriots of the North and the South became—their faith in the great rear toward the great frontline. The Vietnamese Fatherland is one, the Vietnamese people are one and no force can drive them apart.

In the "All-for defeating U.S.-aggression" and "Nothing-is-more-precious-than-independence-and-freedom" spirit, the North Vietnamese people have constantly tested their thoughts toward their Southern kindred, and have discharged with merit their sacred duty toward the liberation cause in the other half of their beloved country.

The U.S. imperialists expected that with the formidable destructive power of their modern air and naval forces, they could promptly bring our people's economic and cultural life to a standstill and cause serious damage to our national defence potential and socialist construction. What they have experienced has disappointed them. True, the U.S. aggressors had made careful and comprehensive calculations, banking heavily on the effectiveness of their modern armaments. However, they had failed to take into account that the Vietnamese people and Liberation Army have been mounting wave after wave of widespread offensives and uprisings against the enemy and continual and all-round attacks on the economy of the towns and country, in the delta and jungle areas; the liberated areas have been expanded and the people's revolutionary power set up throughout South Viet Nam. The general offensive operations which have won tremendous laurels and unprecedented successes have upset the strategic battle array of the enemy, shook their rear area and rapidly shaken their aggressiveness. They have forced the U.S. imperialists to put an end to the stage of counter-offensives of their local war on the South Viet Nam battlefield and switch on to the defensive and the clear and open situation, maneuvering the major part of their forces for the defense of the towns and important bases.

In early Spring this year, at the very moment when the newly-elected Nixon administration was at a loss to find a solution to the Viet Cong problem, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people staged new and timely violent onsets, striking hard at the U.S. aggressors in many skillfully prepared and highly effective actions. These repeated assaults prove that the longer they fight the stronger the South Viet Nam armed forces and people become, and spell out the great abilities and tenacity of the anti-imperialist forces in the Iron Port of the Fatherland—to press their attacks till final victory.

Having failed bitterly in their war effort and confronted with innumerable difficulties not only on the Viet Nam battlefield but also at home and in the world, the U.S. imperialists were forced to reconsider their unjust war which drew the withering fire of the whole progressive mankind. They had to turn to the likes of us, with the delegates of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. This was something they had not envisaged when they mainly sent their troops to South Viet Nam. This was one more aspect of their political passiveness in the face of the radiant justice and great strength of our nation. Receiving the NLF party and its team's overall solution to the Viet Nam problem together with very sound and serious principles which further aggravated the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys' perplexity.

The U.S. imperialists attacked the North in the hope of extricating them-

and as the great rear area of the great frontline.

In combat: North Viet Nam has grown sturdier and stronger than ever before and has really become a steel fortress. That can right well be pride of friends at home and abroad. North Viet Nam could not help admiring the irrepressible vitality of our nation and the miraculous revolutionary optimism of our people. Such a nation, such a people, can never be beaten, will definitely outwit any enemy.

The main goal of the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction against North Viet Nam was to effectively co-ordinate actions with their expeditionary troops on the South Viet Nam battlefield and realize their aggressive design there.

The U.S. imperialists expected that with the formidable destructive power of their modern air and naval forces, they could promptly bring our people's economic and cultural life to a standstill and cause serious damage to our national defence potential and socialist construction.

What they have experienced has

advanced them from their predicament in South Viet Nam, but they met with bitter setbacks in both parts of Viet Nam. On the South Viet Nam battlefield, they inflicted reverse after reverse upon 1.2 million troops of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. This marvellous self-sacrifice and a noble blow to the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and a very important contribution to defeating their war of destruction in North Viet Nam. The aggressors were forced to withdraw from the South Viet Nam, but the failure not only of the war of destruction itself but also of an important part of the local war strategy and of this strategy itself.

That U.S. imperialists have now tacitly admitted the bankruptcy of their local war strategy and are forced to consider an "honourable" settlement of the war. Will they give up the war? "de-Americanization" a new manoeuvre? The U.S. imperialists definitely have not forgotten that they have once used non-American forces, that is, the canary puppet army and administration—in the critical war—and having failed miserably

they had to make, out of passiveness, the decision to "Americanize" the war.

Now that the local war has gone bankrupt, they hope to turn the tide by returning to the old trick of "de-Americanizing" and "Vietnamizing" the war. Both the U.S. and puppets failed to gain a position of strength and have sustained more setbacks in the process. Yet they now want to put in effect a plan for a "phased withdrawal" of U.S. troops, to replace them by puppet troops and securing a position of strength. It is clear that they are heading for greater troubles in their local position.

Our people are determined to continue foiling all their new schemes and keep up our resistance till final victory. And this war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation—the biggest in our nation's history—will vindicate our aggression, will do in the greatest the myth of U.S. invincible military and economic strength. The people's war of the Vietnamese people is heating up and will completely defeat completely the neo-colonialist aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

All Our Victories Are Due to the Correct Line of Our Party

ALL the great victories of our people originated in the correct line of our Party and the wise leadership of our Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh.

Our Party has laid down the revolutionary line by correctly and creatively applying Marxist-Leninist theory to the actual conditions of the revolution and of the revolutionary war in our country.

That is the line of "pushing forward the socialist revolution in the North and the people's national democratic revolution in the South" in the same spirit to achieve national reunification on the basis of independence, and democracy, to build a peaceful, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam, thereby contributing effectively to the strengthening of the socialist camp and the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

That is the line of the revolutionary war in a medium-sized country with not a large population but carried by a heroic people who possess a timeless, honoured tradition of building and defending their country with their hands up time and again to fight and defeat enemies many times stronger than themselves economically and militarily, for the sake of independence, freedom and socialism.

This line is based on the revolutionary war of the working class, the application of the offensive strategy in the concrete conditions of the present era, with a constant determination to attack step by step, smash them part by part, and proceed toward complete crushing of them, and final victory for the revolution. That line gives full play to the ardent patriotic of our people, and at the same time embodies genuine proletarian internationalism. Our Party has always upheld the spirit of self-reliance and self-support, relying mainly on our own resources, while highly valuing the devoted assistance of the brother countries, and the sympathy and support of the whole progressive mankind. That line is a concentrated expression of our Party's spirit of independence and sovereignty and stems from its

sense of political responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of our people and nation.

The fundamental point of our Party's line of revolutionary war is that the entire people fight the aggressors, the whole country combats the aggressors with the people's armed forces and the people's masses who have reached a high level of political consciousness and have achieved a great identification of views. By developing the efficiency of all kinds of weapons at our disposal, we use all forms of struggle and combat methods and attack the enemy everywhere and at anytime.

To actively defend and win on the front while striving to preserve and develop our own forces so that as we fight, our forces become stronger and our successes more substantial.

The capability to make successfully big forces with a small force, the courage to confront and defeat the enemy's mobile weapons with weapons in mass cases, sophisticated, light and compact, against a much bigger and number equipped with modern weapons. Imbued with such a spirit and devising many excellent combat methods, our people and the masses always hold the initiative of offensive actions against the enemy hitting him devastatingly from a position of strength.

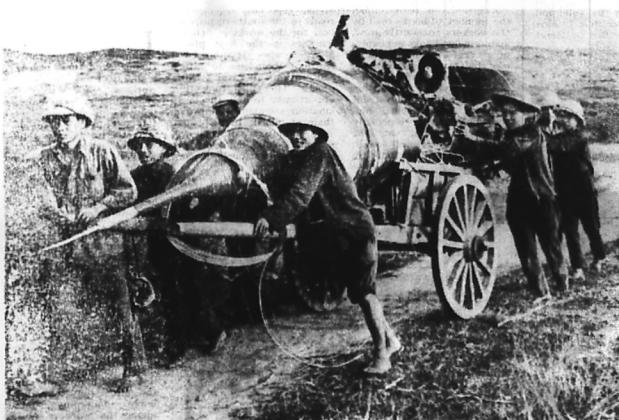
Such are the new developments in our Party's line of revolutionary war and art of conducting war. The mapping out and development of their line of war and combat is based on the application of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism concerning the war and armed forces to the concrete conditions of our country. Our people have progressed to a higher level the tradition of indomitableness, heroism and combat skill of a people who has defeated many powerful aggressor armies in the course of thousands of years of history.

The soundness of the revolutionary war and any line of our Party has been demonstrated by the successes recorded on the battlefield. They are precisely the source of our indomitable strength and all our victories.

The Viet Nam military science is an



An A-1 unit



The sad plight of a U.S. Thunderchief supersonic jet
(Photo taken in 1967 in Vinh Phu province, north of Hanoi)

GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES



The Congress Presidium



The Provisional Revolutionary Government appears before the Congress



Outside view of the Meeting Hall.



Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh (left), Deputy C-in-C of the PLAF, chatting with delegates of Saigon industrialists and tradesmen

Revolutionary People's Committees set up in 30 provinces and 4 towns (as reported by Giai Phong Press Agency up to June 24, 1969):

